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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-49

Pendimethalin

(publié aussi en français)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on adzuki beans, snap beans and succulent-shelled lima beans to the product label of PROWL® H_2O HERBICIDE, containing technical grade pendimethalin, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of PROWL® H_2O HERBICIDE, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 29542.

The evaluation of this pendimethalin application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for pendimethalin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for pendimethalin, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Pendimethalin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Pendimethalin	benzenamine, *N*-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitro-, including the metabolite benzenemethanol, 4-[(1-ethylpropyl)amino]-2-methyl-3,5-dinitrophenyl]methanol	0.1	Dry adzuki beans, dry beans, dry blackeyed peas, dry broad beans, dry catjang seed, dry chickpeas, dry cowpea seed, dry guar seed, dry kidney beans, dry lablab beans, dry lentils, dry lima beans, dry moth beans, dry mung beans, dry navy beans, dry pink beans, dry pinto beans, dry rice beans, dry southern peas, dry tepary beans, dry urd beans, edible-podded jackbeans, edible-podded moth beans, edible-podded runner beans, edible-podded snap beans, edible-podded soybeans, edible-podded sword beans, edible-podded wax beans, edible-podded yardlong beans, grain lupin, succulent shelled blackeyed peas, succulent shelled broad beans, succulent shelled cowpeas, succulent shelled lima beans, and succulent shelled southern peas

ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for pesticides(s) or for food commodity(ies).

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for pendimethalin in Canada are the same as corresponding American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for pendimethalin in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for pendimethalin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Residue data on file from supervised residue trials conducted in the United States and Canada were re-assessed within the framework of the current petition to support the domestic use of PROWL® H_2O HERBICIDE on adzuki beans, snap beans and succulent-shelled lima beans. Pendimethalin was applied to beans at exaggerated rates and harvested according to label directions.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for pendimethalin was based upon the field trial data, and guidance provided in PRO2005-04 (*Guidance for Setting Pesticide Maximum Residue Limits Based on Field Trial Data*). Table A1 summarizes the data used to calculate the proposed MRL for beans.

TABLE A1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit(s)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (kg a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Residues (ppm)	
			Min	Max
Pinto beans, dry white beans, kidney beans, snap beans, lima beans	Pre-emergent and pre-plant incorporated 1.4–1.68	56–105	<0.1	<0.1

PHI = Preharvest interval
ppm = parts per million

Following the review of all available data, an MRL of 0.1 ppm is recommended to cover residues of pendimethalin in dried, succulent, and edible-podded bean commodities. Residues of pendimethalin in these commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.